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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Anderson Intelligencer*.
TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

We have been so highly pleased with the annexed address of Judge Reese to the grand jury of Baldwin county, Georgia, that we transfer it to our columns, since the advice is equally applicable to this section. The relations that exist in law between the two classes of the community are clearly set forth, while the relations that should exist in these peculiar and trying times are most forcibly presented in the address, which we copy from the *Atlanta Intelligencer*:

"Having gone through with my instruction in reference to your statutory duties, I beg leave to call your attention to a subject which, though not among your prescribed duties, in my judgment deeply concerns the morals and prosperity of our people. I allude to the relation of debtor and creditor as it now exists in this State. And that I may not be misunderstood, nor misrepresented, I give you what I have to say upon this subject in writing.

It requires no prophetic eye to see that the feeling now being engendered between the debtor and creditor class (unless a course of conduct different from that now being pursued by both parties be adopted) will culminate in deadly hostility, in lawlessness, and in serious injury to the agricultural interests of the country.

On one hand, the debtor, whose property consisted principally in slaves and who by reason of emancipation, is not now possessed of property sufficient to discharge his pecuniary liabilities, feels that the action of government has relieved him from all moral obligation, and is, therefore, indifferent as to the payment of his debts.

On the other hand, the creditor, seeing this indifference, is, in most cases, proceeding to obtain judgment, and is ready to enforce the collection of his debt to the extent of the debtor's assets, whenever the law shall allow him to do so.

This course of conduct by the respective parties brings about mutual charges of dishonesty and unfair dealings, and must, if persisted in, eventually lead to a state of things, easily imagined, hard to be depicted, and greatly to be deplored.

I propose, briefly, to establish the proposition, that in all cases of debts contracted prior to the first day of June, 1865, where the debtor has not a sufficiency of property to discharge all his liabilities, without leaving his family comparatively destitute, it will be to the interest of the debtor, to the interest of the creditor, and for the good of the country, that there should be a compromise between the two classes at once, they taking for their guide the rule of conduct prescribed by Him who spake as never man spake, viz: As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them likewise.

First, then: Will it be to the interest of the debtor? It is clear to my mind that the planter who finds himself without a sufficiency of property at a fair valuation, to pay off his indebtedness now, cannot reasonably expect, under the present labor system, and with heavy pecuniary liabilities hanging over him, to better his condition in the pursuit of his former vocation, and without capital he cannot embark in any other business. It is not human nature for a man to be industrious and energetic with judgment liens against him beyond the value of his property. He is constantly expecting the officer of the law to take the last luxury, if not the last comfort, from his family. He becomes unmanned, useless to his family and to society. It requires no lengthened argument to prove that a debtor thus circumstanced will have more left by compounding with his creditor now than he will have by waiting for the end of the law; for I am fully persuaded that there are but few creditors who, when properly approached by the honest debtor, will not be willing to compound upon liberal terms taking into consideration, if you please, the losses of himself and the debtor by the action of government in abolishing slavery, and the ratio which the debt bears to such losses compared with the property to each. You may, among creditors, now and then, find a "pound of flesh creature," who will be unwilling to compound upon any terms, but he

will be the exception, unless I am much mistaken in the spirit pervading the creditor class, as also their intelligence in understanding their own interest.

2d. Will it be to the interest of the creditor? Every lien obtained diminishes the assets of the debtor to the extent of costs, at least, and takes from the creditor the collecting commissions. Although the State has no bankrupt law, and may not have constitutional power to pass one affecting contracts made prior to its enactment, it is almost certain that Congress will very soon pass a general bankrupt law, in which they may, as they have the power to do, in the distribution of the assets of the bankrupt, put all debts on the same footing, in entire disregard of local liens; but if such law to be passed should give priority to liens, the expenses of the proceedings in bankruptcy must necessarily take precedence of everything else, and judging from the experience of those who are familiar with the operation of the bankrupt acts heretofore passed by Congress, there will be precious little left for distribution among creditors, leaving the creditor not by many degrees as well off as he would have been by compounding now, without costs and without judgment. Besides, if the creditor compounds now and discharges the debt, leaving to the debtor not only what is exempt by our insolvent laws, but a sufficiency of property to enable him to live and hope, my word for it, if he be a man imbued with proper sensibilities, he will be a hundred fold more anxious to discharge the moral obligation of a debt from which he has been released by the voluntary action of his creditor, than he ever will be if released by operation of the law. In the one case he will feel that he is relieved from his legal obligation merely—in the other case he will feel that he has been relieved from his moral as well as legal obligation. Such is the nature of man. So, that in every respect of the subject, it seems to me, it is to the interest of the creditor to compound now. Let the debtor and creditor alike, remember the proverb, "A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

3d. Will it be for the good of the country? It is undeniable that the largest number of persons who have not a sufficiency of property left to discharge their indebtedness, belong to the agricultural class of our citizens, and have been brought to their present condition by the action of government in abolishing the institution of slavery; and, unless these persons can, in some way, be relieved from the incubus of indebtedness incurred prior to the 1st of June, 1865, the country must lose the benefit of a large portion of its agricultural talent and enterprise. The last Legislature of the State, seeing the difficulties in the premises, attempted a remedy in the passage of what is called "The Stay Law," but with the meagre crops of this year, amounting in many districts of the State, almost to a failure, taken in connection with the construction put upon said act by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee who reported the bill that a failure to pay one-fourth of a debt by the first of January of any year, makes the whole collectable, it is now reasonably certain that said act will not afford the relief intended.

What then is to be done in the premises? I can think of no better plan than the one suggested in these remarks. It is worse than idle to look for energy industry or a high standard of morality in a citizen, without a failure. To make him a good citizen, a blessing to his family and society, man must be able in his devotions, truthfully to say in reference to temporal as well as spiritual matters, "We thank thee, O Lord, that we are still prisoners of hope." Without this he sinks below the rank of a drone in the hive of society—with it he may become wealthy and useful.

Having thus, as we think, shown that it will be to the interest of the creditor, and for the good of the country, that all debts contracted before the first day of June, 1865, in case the debtor had not a sufficiency of property to discharge his liabilities without leaving his family comparatively destitute, should be compounded at once upon liberal terms without incurring costs, the inquiry arises, why may it not be done?

When a merchant fails in business from error in judgment in conducting it, or from reckless speculation outside of his regular business, if there be no charge of fraudulent conduct on his

part, the general rule between merchant and merchant is, to compound immediately, the creditors allowing the debtor to retain, not only such property as is exempt under the insolvent law, but also, a sufficiency of property besides to put him on his feet again and make him a prisoner of hope. Why, I earnestly ask, should not the like rule of conduct obtain toward and among those who have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and who owe their present circumstances to the action of government and not to any fault of their's?

Is it true that the vocation of a merchant is more important to the country than that of the farmer or planter; or is it true that there is anything in the vocation of a merchant better calculated to liberalize its follower than there is in the noble and independent business of studying and developing the productiveness of mother earth? I know not.

In what I have said to you I do not mean to be understood as having intimated, in the remotest degree, any opinion as to what extent, if at all, contracts based in whole or part, upon slave property, have been affected in law by the action of Government in abolishing the institution. Nor do I mean to be understood as intimating that there are not many debts, where the debtor is amply able to respond, looking to the origin of the credit given, which may not be compounded upon principles of "natural equity." I do however desire it to be understood that, in my judgment, "a universal repudiation of debts," even if allowable under the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia, would be both unwise and unjust. Repudiation is one thing—the compounding of a debt upon fair and equitable principles by the parties, upon the data given you in the foregoing remarks, is another, and a very different thing.

My sole object, gentlemen, in presenting these views to you, I say to you in all sincerity, has been, that they may go to your people with your endorsement, (if you accord,) and be adopted by them as their rule of conduct in this perilous crisis. If your body can suggest any better plan of relief you will have put the country under a lasting debt of gratitude.

General Lee's Application for Pardon—Interesting Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES U. S.
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your communication of date the 13th instant, stating the steps you had taken after reading the President's proclamation of the 29th ult., with the view of complying with its provisions when you returned that, with others, you were to be indicted for treason by the grand jury at Norfolk; that you had supposed that the officers and men of the army of Northern Virginia were, by the terms of their surrender, protected by the United States Government from molestation, so long as they conformed to its conditions; that you were ready to meet any charges that might be preferred against you, and did not wish to avoid trial, but that if you were correct as to the protection granted by your parole, and were not to be prosecuted, you desired to avail yourself of the President's amnesty and proclamation, and enclosing an application therefor, with the request that in that event it be acted on, has been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the following opinion endorsed thereon:

"In my opinion, the officers and men paroled at Appomattox Court House, and since, upon the same terms given to Lee, cannot be tried for treason, so long as they observe the terms of their parole. This is my understanding. Good faith, as well as true policy, dictates that we should observe the condition of that convention. Bad faith on the part of the Government, or as a construction of that convention subjecting the officers to trial for treason, would produce a feeling of insecurity in the minds of all the officers and men. If so disposed they might even regard such an infraction of terms by the Government as an entire release from all obligations on their part. I will state further that the terms granted by me met with the hearty approval of the President at the time, and of the country generally. The action of Judge Underwood in Norfolk has already had an injurious effect, and I would ask that he be ordered to quash all indictments found against paroled

prisoners of war, and to desist from the further prosecution of them.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.
HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES U. S. June 16th, 1865.

This opinion, I am informed, is substantially the same as that entertained by the Government. I have forwarded your application for amnesty and pardon to the President, with the following endorsement thereon:

"Respectfully forwarded through the Secretary of War to the President, with the earnest recommendation that this application of General R. E. Lee for amnesty and pardon may be granted him. The oath of allegiance required by recent order of the President does not accompany this, for the reason, I am informed by General Ord, the order requiring it had not reached Richmond when this was forwarded.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.
Headquarters, Armies United States, June 16, 1865.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

OUR WOMEN.—The women of the South proved, during the war, that they were not made merely for ornament, and by their devotion and patriotic zeal evinced in the cause in which their fathers and brothers were engaged for independence, have won for themselves a crown of laurels which acclaims them the equals at least, if not the superiors, of the Spartan women, whose patriotism and nerve has been made the theme of song and story.

The influence which they exerted was as powerful for good as the influence of a great many cowardly men at home was potent for evil. They animated the desponding; they inspired the ambitious with a higher and nobler aspiration; they ministered tenderly to the wants of suffering; and they let out their sympathies to encourage and console the heart-broken and distressed. And when defeat came and men saw that all they had toiled for long years to gather about them dissipated, they whispered "be of good cheer" in their ears, and nobly gave an example of fortitude and courage, from which was derived the spirit of determination and endurance and energetic purpose to restore that which had been destroyed, which has characterized our people. Yet with all this, they have kept within the limits of propriety, and have not cut loose, as has been done elsewhere, from old customs of feminine reserve and modesty. There is none of that brazen masculine boldness for which, since the demoralization produced by the war, the women of the other section of the country are acquiring an evil reputation. Here, there is little of that domestic dishonor and social corruption which exists there to so great an extent; and instead, the war has evoked, if any change, a loftier respect for duty; has awakened a higher degree of usefulness, and displayed a lovelier worthiness and a truer devotion than ever.

These reflections have been induced from a perusal of the speech of Anna Dickinson, a Yankee woman, who has forgotten all her modesty, and unsexed herself by devoting her time for a few years past to lecturing at different points in the country. We never read of that brazen woman without thanking God that the customs of our people sanction no such immodest pranks, and that our women are kept pure and undefiled, and that their sense of propriety forbids an imitation of so disgusting example.—*Wilmington Dispatch*.

In one of the obituary notices of Dean Richmond it is said that his handwriting was so bad that he discharged an official on the Central Road by briefly informing him that "his services could be dispensed with after this date," and signed "D. Richmond," in his usual vigorous style. The card was used by the discharged individual as a family pass over the road for a twelve month, the conductor recognizing the signature without attempting to decipher the body of the document.

The number of divorces in Connecticut increased from 129 in 1850, to 434 in 1864; and in 15 years the divorces have equalled one-twentieth the number of families in the State.

Gen. Beauregard was to leave Paris on the 13th, on his return home. The anti-rent disturbances at Albany have been renewed, and serious trouble is apprehended.

WHAT IS ONE HORSE POWER?

The use of the term "horse-power" is very common; yet few except good mechanics and engineers, attach a definite meaning to it; but regard it as indicating, loosely, about the power which one horse would exert. It is, however, when used in the sense under consideration, as definite as possible, and means the power required to lift 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot high in one minute.

A horse hitched to the end of a rope over a pulley one foot in diameter placed over a deep well, traveling at the rate of about 2½ miles per hour, or 220 feet per minute, will draw up 150 pounds the same distance he travels. The force thus exerted is called in mechanics, a "horse-power," it being an approximation to the average amount of continuous power it is fair to demand of a strong horse. If we multiply the weight raised (150 pounds) by the number of feet it was moved per minute, (220,) the product will be the number of pounds which the same power would raise one foot high in the same length of time—(33,000 pounds.)

The dynamometer is an instrument made for measuring power, particularly that exerted in drawing. Those used for testing the draft of agricultural implements are simply very strong spring-balances, or spring steelyards, graduated to indicate the power required to raise any weight, within reasonable limit, at the rate of 2½ miles per hour. When we apply the dynamometer, in ascertaining the draught of mechanics, if the index indicates 150 pounds, it is shown that the horse is required to draw just as hard as he would do if raising 150 pounds out of a well with a rope over a pulley one foot in diameter at the rate of 2½ miles per hour, and so for other weights.

The velocity at which a team moves is to be considered, as well as the weight to be raised, or the load to be drawn. If a horse travels faster than 2½ miles per hour, while raising 150 pounds out of a well, he exerts more than one horse-power. If he walks slower than this, he does not exert a force equal to one horse-power.

In ascertaining the draught of a plow, or reaper or mower, by drawing faster than 2½ miles per hour, the dynamometer would indicate more than the correct draught, and by driving slower, the draught would appear to be less than it really is. In testing the draught of machines a team should always move at the rate of 2½ miles per hour, or 220 feet per minute, which is the universally accepted rate with reference to which dynamometers are graduated, and an easy one to which to approximate in driving with any kind of team.

Many people have supposed that 300 pounds—two horse-power—represented the same force that a team would exert, when dragging 300 pounds along on the ground. A horse can haul 600 pounds on the hard ground, with ease; but he could not draw enough on the dynamometer to make more than 250 or 300 pounds, except for a few minutes. The power of a man is estimated at one-fifth of a horse power.

[*American Agriculturist*.]

A ROMANTIC AFFAIR.—The Montgomery and Atlanta papers have had accounts of rather a romantic elopement case, which occurred from Selma a few days ago. The pair, consisting of a gay and festive Yankee Sergeant, and a very young girl—daughter of a highly respectable family in Selma went to Montgomery for the purpose of realizing the consummation of their hopes, but were so closely pursued as to render it impracticable to be married there, and they pushed on to find their Gretna Green on the soil of Georgia. Reaching Atlanta, the villainous telegraph had been too fast for them, and instead of falling into the tender embraces of hymen, they became victims to the rough meshes of the law. They were taken to the Planter's Hotel, and held in durance for three or four days, until the young lady's father arrived, when she consented to return to her home and the bold soldier boy was turned over to the military to answer the charge of desertion. Verily 'the course of true love does not run smooth.'

Gen. Robinson, commanding in North Carolina, has ordered that all judicial cases wherein freedmen are interested are to be hereafter tried by State courts instead of the Bureau courts, except in the adjudication of contracts.

There are nearly 4,000 oyster cellars in New York, which give employment to 2,000 persons.

SHORT ITEMS.

Brownlow, in his speech at Trenton, boasted that 40,000 Radicals in Tennessee disfranchised the other 80,000 voters, and by so doing acquired, and meant to keep power. What, significantly asks the *St. Louis Times*, if the 80,000 should turn round and disfranchise the disfranchisers. Would they, thank them for teaching them that word?

CIVIL RIGHTS AT THE NORTH.—We see a negro hung by a mob at Delhi, in the State of Michigan. It is curious to observe how calm our Radical cotemporaries are over this outrage. If it had only happened South of Mason and Dixon's line, we should have heard an extensive howl on the subject.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, D. D., in a letter to the *Central Christian Advocate*, says: "I have spent sixty-two years as a regular itinerant preacher, and have never lost six months of that time by sickness, and have never received the small sum or salary allowed but two years out of that sixty-two years. When I entered the traveling ranks in 1804, there were but seven annual conferences, now there are sixty. What a commentary!"

During August, 17,438 immigrants arrived at New York from Europe on fifty-three different vessels. 8,488, came from Liverpool whilst Hamburg sent 3,675, Bremen, 1,916 Glasgow, 1,164, Havre, 1,074, London, 989, Antwerp, 106, Genoa, 50, and Rotterdam, 26. More than two-thirds of these came on steamers.

Gen. Grant has not only given arms to the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, but has also reorganized them the old "Cadet Battery." He remarked in so doing that "the rising generation must be educated, and the means for this purpose must not be withheld."

A young lady, now employed as a compositor on the *Montgomery Advertiser*, had 300 bags of cotton burned during the war. Instead of repining over her misfortune, she now goes to work at a business most congenial to her intellectual taste.

An experiment was recently made at Glen Haven, New York, on nitroglycerine as a blasting compound. Four different trials were made, with the greatest success. Sixteen ounces of the oil detached fifty tons of limestone rock from its bed and piled it in fragments all around.

Mr. Wm. Cameron, of Petersburg, just returned from abroad, brought home a pair of ostriches, which he turned loose upon the lawn. The *Index* says "two interesting colored children and several pigs" are missing since, and adds: "The inference is painful, but as public journalists we are bound to state facts as they occur, or at least as they seem."

Private letters from prominent North Carolinians state that there are forty thousand voters in that State in favor of the constitutional amendment; and that an effort will be made by the Union members of the Legislature to secure its ratification.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Invoice in a review of the situation of affairs on the island says: "At present, public matters are carried along like waifs by the torrent, and the community live under a cloud, scarcely daring to look the future in the face. We have had some heavy failures, throwing confusion and embarrassment in commercial circles throughout the country. Altogether, things have indeed come to a crisis."

A lady made her husband a present of a silver cup with an angel at the bottom; and when she filled it for him he used to drink it to the bottom, when she asked him why he drank every drop? Because, ducky, he said 'I long to see the dear little angel. Upon which she had the devil engraved at the bottom, and he drank of the same, and she again asked him the question. 'Why he replied, because I won't leave the devil a drop.

TEXAS REJECTS THE AMENDMENT.—The Texas Legislature, through the action of the Committee on Federal Relations, has respectfully returned to the Government the constitutional amendment, declining its further consideration.

There are nearly 4,000 oyster cellars in New York, which give employment to 2,000 persons.